This brochure highlights 3 major areas of the cattle production business in Tennessee:

- **Tennessee Inventory** (history of the industry)
- **Prices** (historical prices received for beef cattle by Tennessee producers)
- **U.S. Outlook** - Excerpts from ***ERS Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook***, February 15, 2006

January 1, 2006 Cattle Survey Tennessee Highlights

- All cattle numbers increased to 2.24 million head.
- Beef cows, at 1.11 million head, were up 3 percent from the previous year and represent 50 percent of the total cattle.
- Milk cows numbers were down 2,000 head to 70,000.
- Tennessee's 2005 calf crop was 1.06 million head, up 4 percent from 2004.

Did You Know?

Almost the entire beef animal can be used to benefit man in some way. From a typical 1,000 pound steer, 400 pounds is used for beef that we eat and the remaining 600 pounds are used as by-products. Beef by-products are anything made from a beef animal other than beef. One of the most important cattle by-products is insulin, a treatment for people with diabetes. Other by-product examples include:

Bone, Horn, Hooves, & Gelatin - Combs, gelatin candy (Gummy Bears), marshmallows, mayonnaise, gelatin, photographic film, steel ball bearings with bone charcoal, fine bone china, pet food, and vitamin capsules/gel coatings.

Hide & Hair - Insulation, paint brushes, glue for bookmaking and Band-Aids™, clothes, shoes, luggage, saddles, furniture, automobiles, volleyballs, basketballs, and baseball gloves.

Fats & Fatty Acids - Shampoo, soaps, shaving creams, cosmetics, deodorants, candles, crayons, floor wax, detergents, hydraulic brake fluid, plastics, insecticides, paints, perfumes, and synthetic rubber.

Source: www.agintheclassroom.org

Historical Figures

Year	All Cattle	Beef Cows	Calves Born
	Thousand Head		
1967	2,285	865	1,071
1968	2,308	874	1,087
1969	2,308	922	1,121
1970	2,308	942	1,151
1971	2,354	970	1,188
1972	2,472	1,048	1,225
1973	2,520	1,124	1,215
1974	2,690	1,157	1,305
1975	3,300	1,349	1,350
1976	3,100	1,338	1,238
1977	3,000	1,300	1,230
1978	2,700	1,155	1,160
1979	2,350	1,051	1,030
1980	2,300	948	1,060
1981	2,350	950	1,080
1982	2,500	1,010	1,180
1983	2,675	1,143	1,220
1984	2,750	1,146	1,160
1985	2,535	1,050	1,120
1986	2,500	1,045	1,140
1987	2,400	1,032	1,100
1988	2,300	992	1,090
1989	2,250	1,025	1,080
1990	2,230	1,010	1,070
1991	2,220	990	1,070
1992	2,260	995	1,070
1993	2,300	995	1,120
1994	2,420	1,100	1,150
1995	2,500	1,130	1,160
1996	2,550	1,140	1,100
1997	2,350	1,075	1,070
1998	2,260	1,060	1,040
1999	2,180	1,030	1,040
2000	2,150	1,034	1,040
2001	2,170	1,045	1,050
2002	2,200	1,060	1,060
2003	2,270	1,106	1,060
2004	2,210	1,103	1,020
2005	2,170	1,078	**1,060**
2006	**2,240**	**1,110**	

Market Year Prices

Year	All Beef	Cows	Calves
		Dollars Per CWT	
1966	19.60	15.50	25.80
1967	20.10	15.60	27.40
1968	20.70	15.90	28.00
1969	22.90	17.80	32.40
1970	24.30	18.70	35.00
1971	25.50	18.90	35.80
1972	30.50	22.10	41.80
1973	40.00	30.20	54.80
1974	28.60	23.60	39.40
1975	23.50	18.30	27.70
1976	29.50	23.20	34.60
1977	28.20	23.10	37.10
1978	41.00	33.90	57.80
1979	58.50	46.90	85.30
1980	52.00	42.20	70.40
1981	46.20	39.40	57.10
1982	45.00	37.50	54.30
1983	45.40	36.70	55.90
1984	44.60	36.20	54.10
1985	44.50	35.20	56.50
1986	42.50	33.90	56.30
1987	52.20	41.30	72.60
1988	57.00	44.20	83.30
1989	61.70	46.20	85.00
1990	65.50	50.70	88.10
1991	65.40	49.90	93.30
1992	63.80	46.80	80.90
1993	64.70	42.90	85.00
1994	57.30	37.80	76.90
1995	50.20	33.80	59.60
1996	40.70	27.90	47.50
1997	55.40	33.70	75.30
1998	53.30	32.90	77.70
1999	56.60	32.90	82.00
2000	65.20	37.20	94.80
2001	65.00	39.60	94.30
2002	58.30	35.10	81.80
2003	64.20	38.70	90.00
2004	77.90	47.70	112.00
2005	**83.10**	**49.00**	**122.00**

Outlook

Cattle/Beef: The NASS Cattle inventory report released January 27, 2006, confirmed that the national cow herd and cattle inventories are in the second year of an expansion phase of a new cattle cycle. While heifers for beef and dairy cow replacement were both up 4 percent, the real increase in 2006 heifer inventories was in the implied number of heifers to be bred this summer and later. Whether these heifers are actually bred in 2006 will depend on pasture and forage conditions this spring and summer, and some may have been placed in feedlots since January 1, 2006 because of deteriorating soil moisture conditions and forage supplies below January-February 2005 levels. Despite declining poultry and hog prices, beef prices at both wholesale and retail levels remain relatively high. However, beef price strength may be dampened by deteriorating prices for other meats and poultry, low packer margins, and shrinking wholesale-to-retail price spreads.

Beef Trade: Cattle imports showed strength in the fourth quarter of 2005, reaching 788,000 head, bringing the 2005 total to 1.815 million head. Imports from Canada resumed in July 2005, and total cattle from Canada during 2005 were 558,000. The cattle import forecast for 2006 was left unchanged at 2.175 million head. Beef imports dipped somewhat in the last quarter of 2005, totaling 797 million pounds. Beef imports during 2005 were down slightly from 2004, as Australia and New Zealand both reduced their shipments. Beef imports during 2006 are also forecast to fall slightly on a year-to-year basis, totaling 3.5 billion pounds. U.S. beef exports in the fourth quarter of 2005 reached their highest level yet after the December 2003 BSE case, totaling 220 million pounds. Japan reopened its market to U.S. beef, though it has been temporarily halted due to a shipment containing prohibited materials. Taiwan has reopened its market, and South Korea is putting regulations in place to do so, as well. U.S. beef exports for 2006 are forecast at 905 million pounds, about 36 percent of the record level set in 2003.

Source: *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook,* USDA/Economic Research Service. 2/15/2006 www.ers.usda.gov

FACTS

✔ Tennessee ranks *14th* in the U.S. in total cattle and calf inventory.

✔ Tennessee ranks *9th* in the U.S. in beef cow inventory.

✔ January 1, 2005 Tennessee's *total value* of cattle & calves was *$1.67 billion*, averaging *$770* per head.

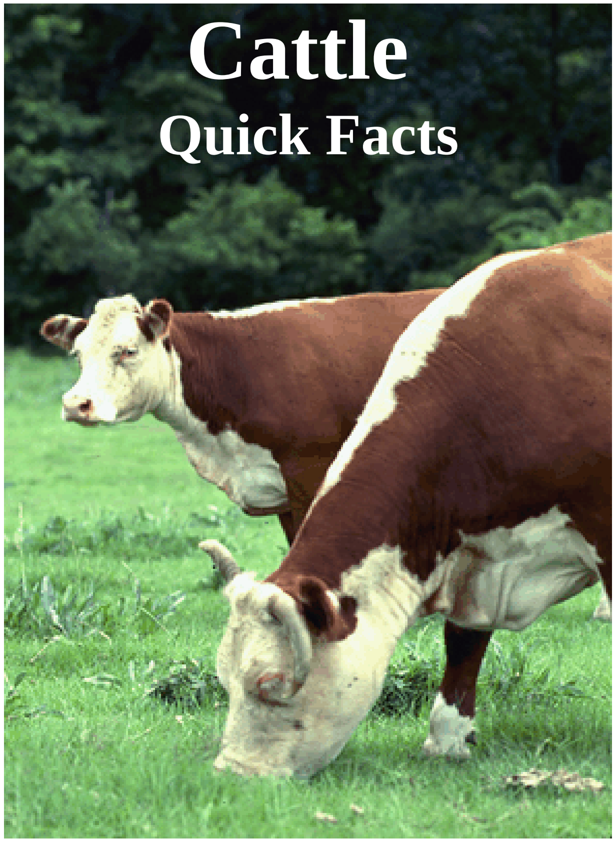
✔*Fifty-seven percent* of farms in Tennessee produce cattle.

✔ *Cattle & calf marketings*, at *$514 million*, accounted for *20%* of Tennessee farm cash receipts during 2004, the largest of any single commodity.

✔ Tennessee's *top five* cattle producing counties are: Greene, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, and Bedford.

Cattle

Quick Facts



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March 2006